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7394
F 1

Gent.ⁿ

The practice of Physic is that part of
medical Science which treats of
~~of Sores~~
the causes - Symptoms - & cure of
diseases. —

The causes have been divided into
remote - predisposing - exciting - or
occasional & proximate each of which
have been defined in our pathology.

Symptoms or Signs of diseases are
divided into 3 kinds. Of the remote cause
as arising in Pleurisy. It is derived
from y.ᵉ same remote cause
or Diseases

In the course of lectures, it is com-
-mon to distinguish y.ᵉ from each other
& to foretel their issue. the former is called
Diagnosis - the latter Prognosis.

any System of medicine renders the
Diagnosis of but little consequence.
— The indications of Cure as I shall
say hereafter ~~the~~ arise not so much
from the seat of a Disease as from general
the System. The Prognosis shall have
its due weight in our lectures. —

The principles I have adopted ren-
=ders it necessary for me to adopt a
new Order, for I reject — totally reject
Dr Cullen's & all other nosological ar-
=rangements of Diseases. Here I follow
the simplicity of my principles I should
likewise reject all the usual names
by which diseases are designated, & treat of
them all as morbid actions varied only
by their seats, or force. — ~~But~~ For the

present I shall retain the usual names of diseases, but shall distinguish when they are Symptoms only of disease. — I shall The order I shall pursue is the same, as that delivered in our Pathology. I shall begin th w: the diseases of the Arterial System

The only division I shall admit of diseases is into such as affect the whole, & such as affect a part of the System. But this is liable to objections - for Genl diseases often terminate in such as are Local — & Local diseases pass into such as are general. —

Still it is proper will be to describe diseases from the different systems they affect, for there is no genral disease

The practice of Physic is that branch of medicine which treats of the causes & cure of diseases.

A Disease is that condition of the animal body in which the functions are not performed of the body or mind at all, or performed with difficulty.

The Causes of diseases are divided into remote predisposing - occasional & proximate.

Eg: Cold is the remote & predisposing cause of pleurisy. A blow, a fall, or violent exercise is the occasional cause - The rupture of a blood Vessel is the proximate.

A Symptom is an apparent deviation from Health, & is always obvious to the senses. - It is the Sign of a disease. Symptoms are of 3 kinds. 1 Symptoms

that does not affect 2, 3, or 4. and sometimes all the symptoms enumerated in our pathology. —

The disease called improperly fever shall be the first subject of our

~~V~~ Symptoms appear in the animal - vital & natural functions. The animal are the organs of Voluntary motions - sensations & intellectual operations.

The Vital - are those which are supposed most essential to life - such as the motion of the heart - the circulation of the blood - & respiration.

The natural are Deglutition - appetite digestion - and the regular discharge of the faces. —

Distention: I say improperly called fever - for the word "pyrexia" putrescent - Animal heat - how many forms are so far from being owning to heat

of the disease. 2 Symptoms of the cause & 3 Symptoms
of Symptoms. The 1st are Symptoms of the proxi-
mate cause. The 2nd of the remote cause - The
3d proceed from both & are secondary. Pain-
fever & cough are Symptoms of ~~the cough~~ the cause
in a Pleurisy. If Coryza or Angina attend they
are Symptoms of the remote cause. The difficult
respiration is a Symptom of a Symptom viz
Pain.

Diagnosis

Those Symptoms which taken collectively
form the distinction of diseases constitute the
diagnosis. Eg: Spasm at stomach - & the pain
being seated in the small joints distinguish
Gout from Rheumatism. —

Prognosis

Is a declaration of the issue of a disease
taken from the State & degree of the
Symptoms. —

Diseases are Idiopathic & Symptomatic.

that the heat is natural & sometimes diminished in them. It would nearly as proper to call a fever — a pain — a thirst — a want of appetite — for these symptoms as much as fever & heat. You see here that we are much shut up as it were to truths in medicine. Time will probably bring all these names of diseases in the same grade with the names of Heathen

IV Diseases are general affecting the whole System, and from the same cause, and 2dly local — affecting only particular parts of the System & from different cause. Eg fever — a general disease. Cancer or Schirrus a local disease. — They cannot be seperated in a course of Lectures. The same disease is often both general & local in its different Stages. Eg: Opthalmia. Phlegmon Gods. Then do not till

E.g. The Angina is ~~only~~ an Idiopathic disease.
Gluten hysterians - a Symptomatic disease.

Diseases are natural & artificial

The natural diseases are chiefly fevers.
66,000 out of 100,000 diseases in Sydenham's time were fevers in London. At present out of 100,000 diseases only 10,000 belong to the class of fevers. Fevers - casualties - wars & old age appear to be the only outlets of human life. —

The artificial diseases are the offspring of civilization. The neuroses or nervous Dis=
=eases constitute a principal part of them.

V.

The Indications of cure are founded on a knowledge of the proximate cause of diseases. - E.g: If increased excite=
=ment is the cause of madness the indi=
=cation of cure is to reduce it by indirect stimuli or debilitating remedies.

Remedies are natural & Artificial

this will medicine, be a per-
=fect science. In considering the
different states of fever, I shall first
inquire into its proximate cause,
& this I shall do by reading to you
a few pages in the 4th Vol. of my
Inq: & Obs: beginning at p: 123 &
~~These pages are a text only~~

The natural remedies are the power of na-
ture — the artificial are taken from
the Materia medica. — I shall consider the powers
of nature hereafter. —

In treating on diseases - arrangement
necessary. wished for by Sydenham - begun by
Sauvage - improved by Vogel - Linnaeus - Sagar
& Dr Cullen. — what order shall we
pursue? - ~~Primary - secondary - tertiary~~
~~be adopted~~ Three modes - 1st Seat - 2 cause
or 3rd Cure. 1 unnatural - Eg: Thorax - Infl.
& dropsy - two of the most opposite diseases. -
2 Best when known - but who can explain
the proximate cause of all the nomenclature
of diseases? - The 3rd faculty. Eg: ¼ - the remedy
of Malignant sore throat & the Vis Disease.

~~Either~~ to I have followed Dr Cullen. But
since I wrote my work I feel myself responsible for
formerly the manner & matter of a course

The Order I shall pursue in this course of Lectures shall be first to treat upon ~~Hygeal diseases - These will include~~ the most frequent diseases, Fevers - in which I shall include ~~Last only inflam:~~ Fevers - Cut ~~fevers from Contagion of every kind~~ Hæmorrhages - exanthemata enteric ~~empties~~ & w^ch D^r Cullen calls Profluvia. -

2 Nervous Diseases.

~~3 Dropsies~~ ~~Diseases which affect the Sense~~

3 Of Diseases from effusions of water or Air in different parts of the body.

4 Of Diseases which affect the ~~Skin~~ Integuments - Color or ~~figure~~ form of the Skin and external parts of the body.

5 Of Diseases more certainly Local

To these I shall add an Acc^t of the diseases of Women - Children & negroes - also the diseases of old people - and the diseases mentioned in the Old & new testament. -

Gent.s

Having lately [viz Boston] seen several Cases of fever in the hospital, ~~treated~~ terminated ~~successfully~~ favourably, we are naturally led to treat of that disease. Hitherto you have only seen or heard the prescriptions, & witnessed the effects of them upon the patients whose cases are to furnish our present & several subsequent lectures. I shall now attempt ~~proceed~~ to explain the design of those prescriptions, and the manner of their operating. To Do this, it will be necessary to enter fully into the Consideration of fevers of every kind. This is a fruitful

Subject, & highly interesting to a Stud.
of Medicine for 2/3 of the ~~fevers~~ diseases
~~19/20~~ of the diseases we
are going, & 19 are accompd with
object with ~~in Cases~~ in practice. are
febrile Symptoms.
~~fevers~~. ~~I shall begin~~ By fevers I under-
4
=stand all those diseases which are attend
=ded with a quick & ~~in~~ convulsed pulse,
after a chilly fitt - or a coldness of a part,
- ~~a coldness of~~
or of all the body - increased heat, -
~~a disease~~ an impaired state of the functions
of the body - ~~& a derangement~~ more especially of the powers
of voluntary Motion". To every part of
this definition there are some exceptions.
which come on
There are fevers without chills or coldness -
\ /
[as the Dumb ague ≠ - there are fevers in
which the heat is either natural, or
below it - and lastly there are fevers

V The causes of fevers are four —

predisposing - remote - exciting, & proximate: I shall illustrate each of them by an example. Debility is the predisposing - heat succeeding cold, or contagion is a remote — fatigue, or intemperance is an exciting, and a certain state of the arterial system is the proximate (to be mentioned presently) cause of fever. — The concurrence of all four the 3 causes first mentioned is not always necessary to produce fever, for it may take place without either a predisposition or an exciting cause, but this is seldom the case. —

in which the pulse has no perceptible
Quickness ~~acquired~~ very more there are ~~fevers~~
in which the pulse is below the ordinary
standard of health as I shall say hereafter. iv

I shall begin my inquiries upon
this interesting subject with the proximate
cause of fevers. — And here first I must
give you a short account of the changes
which I have made in my opinions upon
this subject. ~~I modified~~ my first prin-
-ciples in medicine were derived from Dr Boer-
-haave, and from his aphorisms as explain-
-ed by Van Swieten I adopted my first ideas
of fever. ~~I was~~ You will easily conceive
of the pains I took to become master of
this subject when I inform you that

before I was twenty years of age, I abridged in a large ~~4to~~ quarto volume on Dr Boerhaave's aphorisms all those volumes of commentaries which treat of fever, and to this day I retain nearly every ~~important~~ fact of any consequence related in that ~~voluminous~~ elaborate work. I will not tell you that Dr Boerhaave placed the proximate cause of fevers wholly in the Lentor & morbific matter. —

When I went to Edin^r: I ~~was forced with reluctance to~~ relinquished this ~~doctrine~~ of ~~Dr Boer~~ proximate cause, & embraced a ~~by~~ more rational one proposed by Dr Hoffman and ^ first afterwards revived with many advantages by Dr Cullen — I mean the ~~doctrine~~ theory of Spasm. This relieved me from many of the Absurdities of Dr B.

V notwithstanding the practice, & have used it for near 20 years with the greatest success. For in every part of my life, I have constantly made my theories bend to facts, and not my facts to theories for I have in all my studies pursued truth above all things, of my life. & this I know can only be attained, by making theories bend to facts, & not facts to theories. ——

theory, and for a while I believed in Stoam
in the extremities of the capillary vessels
to be the proximate cause of fever.

Soon after my settlement in this
city in the year 1769, I found that this
theory did not accord with or explain all
the phaenomena of fever. The first thing
that shook my confidence in it was the
efficacy of blood letting in certain fevers.
This I at once saw could not be exp^d
upon any of the principles of Dr Cullen's
Theory of fever, and I adopted
I have mentioned
in the time, I flounderred on
upon an ocean of doubt & Uncertainty
as to the proximate cause of fevers for
many years. Many painful hours have
I spent in contemplating this subject.
at length - however light broke in upon

my mind - and I enjoyed for a while the
transports of the Grecian mathematician -
- But whether - ~~they~~ these transports were truly
founded - must be left to your determina-
-tion. — One thing - I can say with great
pleasure that - since I have adopted the
theory I am about to deliver, my prac-
-tice in fevers has been more successful
than it was while I adhered to ~~my~~ former
principles. My practice has moreover
been attended with less anxiety in the
treatment of fevers - for my theory serves
as a ~~lamp~~ to guide me in many difficulty that
occurs in ~~that~~ those diseases. It has moreover
likewise
served another purpose - it has thrown
a light upon the proximate causes
of several other diseases.
I ~~have~~ feel no shame [illegible]

V I am the more ~~reconciled to~~ satisfied with my
having deserted the theory of ~~Spence~~ Syer of my beloved &
venerable master since I have heard that
it is deserted by ~~most~~ most of his pupils in
Britain & Ireland, and that ~~at present~~ it
is ~~not~~ no longer taught in the University
of Edinburgh. ~~Have you been~~
~~told by the Professor~~

in three publickly confessing that I have
more than once
~~this~~ ~~liable to~~ changed my opinions, try Objects
in all my Studies have been to write, and this
~~time and experience~~ have long ago, taught
~~should~~ can only be attained by reading,
of course. To be unchangeable, belongs only
to that Being who sees all things in their
order & relation to each other by a single
act of intuition. ~~In~~ ~~Attraction~~ a change in Opinion,
the Succession of ~~Ideas~~ in the acquisition
is the necessary effect of ~~all additions to our~~
of new ideas,
~~Knowledge~~, & I am disposed to believe
that no new truth can ~~will~~ ever be acquired,
but at the expense of
~~without parting with~~ an old error.

For a refutation of the theory of
Lenton being the cause of fever, I refer
you to Dr Cullen's first lines.

I object to morbific matter being
the proximate cause of fever / Because

~~proximate cause~~ —

~~Beyond~~ Contrary to custom I shall begin w:th proximate cause — & not proper- the natural order in the mind — we always begin w:th the proximate, before we proceed to remote — occasional — or predisposing. —

We rejute custom — shall now only enquire whether morbific matter is — Dr Boerhaave supposes it is. — Object 1 Fevers bro't on by frights & other causes w:th cannot produce matter. 2 They are cured by lightning — Electricity — passions of the mind & things which neither destroy or evacuate it.

3 Fevers are cured without evacuations. Eg Bark. — & no acrimony or morbid quality in sweats or sediments in the Urine. are accidental as we shall shew hereafter. 5 Effluvia — are of fevers.

the remote causes, not proximate, i —

I acknowledge that I have no ambition to
be the ~~author of a new~~ or improver of a system of physic. I know
full well how much the change of being an in-
=novator ~~is~~ or a man fanciful of speculative
talents, affects both the reputation and
business of a physician. Dr Harvey lost both
by publishing his discovery of the circulation
of the world. But after the declaration I have
made, that theory is not only useful, but
unavoidable, in compliance with the obliga-
=tions I owe to this Chair,
=tation & even the means of subsistence
venture to deliver one, =

Abscesses arise from diminished excitement in the extreme vessels — for the humors of the surface of the body. They are most disposed to stagnate under the influence of which occurs in madness, & yet who ascribes madness to morbific matter.

Dr Cullen supposes a spasm on the capillary vessels to be the proximate cause of fever. This is Hoffmans opinion likewise. I object to it spasm being the proximate cause of fever — because it will not explain the phenomena of fever. 2 Because it is a temporary & accidental effect, & not the cause of fevers. 3 Because many fevers appear evidently to exist without any such spasm.

I object to Dr Brown's theory of fever because he Dr Brown supposes makes fever to consist in too strong, or too weak exciting powers. — His system extends no further than a predisposition to fever — and does not distinguish it from the operation of exciting, or debilitating powers on a healthy body. — I shall proceed to deliver the proximate cause of fever which has been the result of the inquiries before mentioned.

V It has moreover the advantage of ~~recommended by its~~ simplicity
to recommend it, for I believe we tend to perfection
our
in all inquiries in science in proportion as we
arrive at single principles. As love is the
great principle of activity in the moral and
Attraction, in the inanimated natural world,
so I apprehend that a principle equally
only
simple, is the principle of life & activity in
the animated world.

V This inquiry will be useful, for
all the mistakes & want of success in
the cure of fevers are owing to an
ignorance of what a fever is, & we are
the cause of all the symptoms which
attend it.

In doing this, I shall deliver the
few general propositions.

My I ~~I lay the following principle~~ first proposition is,
fevers of all kinds ~~[fevers wounds~~
poisons
& a few specific contagions ~~excepted~~ depend
on general debility. I might go
further & add 4ly: all general diseases
depend on the same causes so 4ly:
disease & debility might be used
as synonimous terms. —

Debility is either direct or indirect.

Direct debility is produced by an
abstraction of all such stimuli
as produce health & life. Cold
which is an abstraction of the
stimulus of heat — & hunger &c:

is the Abstraction of the Stimulus
of food - also - grief & fear which are e
Abstractions of the Stimuli of joy - & hope - all y
indirect direct debility.

Indirect debility is the ~~effects~~ produced by an
~~effects~~ action of Stimuli on the
body. Heat above 96° or 100°: - Labor
or Study which induce fatigue - and too much
food or drink all induce indirect
debility. ——

There is all bodies a certain healthy
point of excitement. I shall suppose
it 40°. — ~~as Body~~ The Abstraction
of natural Stimuli by reducing
the System below 40 produces direct
debility — the increase of the force
of Stimuli by raising the System

V I shall first mention the causes which induce direct & those which induce indirect de-
-bility. I shall begin with the first, such as are direct.

above [illegible] produces indirect debility.
~~This~~ Both these Species of debility are
predisposing causes of fever only. They
do not constitute a fever, & ~~in~~
this I dispent you as from D^r Brown
who makes fevers of too much &
too little action consist wholly
in an excess or deficiency of this
natural excitement.

predisposing
I prove that fevers depend on debility
from this causes. They are / Cold.
This is universally acknowledged to be a predis-
-posing cause of fever, & I prove it to be
debilitating. / From the langour which
is observed in the inhabitants of cold
countries. This is so notorious that
Dr Wilson in his account of Climates

defends domestic slavery in cold as well
as hot countries. The one ~~by~~ by
inducing direct debility — the other
by inducing indirect debility produce that degree
of indolence & weakness which can
only be overcome by the
stimulus of the whip. The Dr forgets
one that fear — the only principle
of action in a slave counteracts by
its debilitating effects the stimulus
of his instrument of tyranny! I
infer further ly cold is debilitating
from the languid pulse of ly inhabi-
-tants of Greenland. being only 40, or
50 strokes in a minute.
2 I infer it from astral exp[ts]
made by a pupil of Dr Brown, —

from the case of a child I saw at the
hospital - & from a low & weak
pulse being found in an aneurism
left out bed. — 3 From the prevalence
of the Scurvy in cold countries, now
Scurvy is universally allowed to be a
disease of debility. It acts with most
force when combined with moisture. —
II The second source of direct debility
predispose to fever are the debilitating
passions of fear - grief - & despair &
the like. —

III a 3rd Source of direct debility
is all excessive evacu-
-ations, whether by the bowels -
- blood vessels - pores - or Urinary passages.
IV Famine or Abstinence from
usual food.

Let us now attend to the predisposing causes of fevers which act by inducing ~~and is entity~~ debility. These are

I. Heat excessive in degree. Between 70 & Below 80 it stimulates & excites to action. Above 90 - it produces languor & debility, more especially if it be joined with labor. — Hence the reason why fevers are most common in hot climates & in hot seasons in our climate. ——

II Intemperance in Eating Drinking & Venery - This acts by an excess of stimulus overloading the vessels, and thereby inducing indirect debility. Hence the frequency

Of fevers after a fitt of drunkenness
or intemperance in eating — the
plague most frequent & fatal to newly
married men.

III Fatigue — This acts by inducing
indirect debility — It is a fruitful
Some of predisposition to fever.

IV Contusions certain causes ch
act by overstretching the whole or a
part of the body — as lifting heavy
weights — external violence acting
mechanically in wounding — bruis-
-ing — or compressing particular
parts — extraneous substances in-
acting by their bulk & gravity
bruising & the like. In this Some of
these causes act locally — but they
affect the system secondarily by

exciting in it indirect debility. +

There are causes ~~which~~ of fever which act without predisposition, such as small pox & measles - Influenza, - plague &c - but all these are rendered more Dangerous ~~by~~ by the predisposition of fear - fatigue and or other directly or indirectly debilitating causes. ——

There are two forms of fever viz from marsh miasmata & human effluvia which are rendered more or less certain & violent in their operation by being more or less accompanied by the predisposing causes that have been mentioned. They all act by ~~their~~

V call the causes of fever act
in proportion as they are combined.
E.G. cold - grief & fear act more cer=
=tainly than either of them seperately.
Heat - fatigue - & intemperance in
like manner when combined, act
with more force than alone. —

first inducing debility either in the
system before the fever is completely
formed — & this leads me to add

2nd. That fevers depend upon generally
debility from the time in which they attack upon
the system to
usually introduce them. They generally
come on in the right — a time of most debility; The
symptoms are — weakness in the limbs —
coldness
inability to stand — or walk — chills —
sleepiness —
& chills — & drooping there a shrinking
of the hands & face — and a weak
quick pulse." V

If I lay it down as a 2nd general
proposition that — "Debility whether
disease is always succeeded by —
increased excitability, or a greater
aptitude to be acted upon by stimuli."
This is confirmed by Dr Brown to

direct debility - but it extends to
indirect debility - especially if it
be brot on suddenly, in which case
the ~~excitability~~ excitability is only suspended
but not exhausted. ——

My 12th General proposition is
that the diminution or abstraction
of one Stimulus is always followed
by an increased action of others. —
This I taught you in the lectures on animal life. —
Let us now apply these principles
to the production of fever
Has the body been debilitated by long exposure
to the Cold — ? — its excitability is increas=
=ed — and the heat acts upon it with
increased force, — hence the frequency
of Pleurasies & other inflammatory dis=
=orders

~~Is the Abstraction of heat~~

By
Has there been an Abstraction of
heat by a sudden change in the Air, or
by a cold night succeeding a warm day?
~~or by begining of~~ a fever is frequently
excited ~~This~~ this is obvious every Autumn
in the bilious fevers of this city. The
miasmata or
contagion acts with double force during
the
the debility induced by the cold.

ism the Spring after a cold winter—
d of bilious & remitting fevers in the
Autumn when warm days succeed
to cold and damp nights. The
Pleurasy Rheumatisms &c
Catarrh are seldom felt for y first
time in the open Air, but generally
after the body has been previously
exposed to the cold Air, & afterwards
to the heat of a warm room or
a warm bed. — I have frequently
observed Intermittents to acquire an
unusual type in our hospitals
in Nov.r & Decem.r — probably from
the stimulus of the heat of an
Stove room upon bodies previously
debilitated by cold & disease. V —
3.y Has the body been debilitated

2

1

by fatigue? - Its excitement is
thereby
diminished, but its excitability is
increased in a ratio so much above
its excitement - that the stimulus
of a full meal - or an intemperate
glass of wine often induces a fever
if taken immediately after it. -
Hence the frequency of fevers in
persons upon their return from
hunting, - surveying, - long rides,
and brown a military Campaign.
A fever from the
The last cause was very com-
mon during the late war. a
hot supper, & afterwards the heat
of a warm bed, sometimes induc-
ed not only fever but a convul-
sion of

V This connection of ~~excitem~~ excitability
with debility has lately been pointed out
by a French Physician. He calls it
"Laxité vibratille". - by which he
means a liableness in the system to be
thrown into vibrations or motions by
the predisposition of debility. There is
nothing ~~ana~~ peculiar to animal matter,
in this law of our system - we see it in
many species of inanimate matter. They
become mobile (if I ~~am~~ may be allowed
the expression) in proportion to their tenuity.
~~A peice of bolate~~ ~~This~~ we it see every day in
certain metals - and ~~above all~~ in whalebone
& in some peices of elastic wood which yield
to impulse or impression, in proportion as
their solidity (or answers to animal excite-
ment)

in the nervous system with it,
in many persons the night after
they returned from the course
Diet, ~~and bleed~~ of the camp, and from sleeping
on the ground or on a floor. The
~~convulsive~~ fever was occasioned by
the suppression of the warmth — but the
in the nervous system
convulsion by a too sudden ab-
=straction of stimulus from the
softness of a feather bed. ——

I could go on, and shew in
like manner that fever in every
case is brought on by increased stimuli
acting upon diminished excitement
& increased excitability. V

~~is most~~ is filed away by the hand of an Artist, or wore away by time.

That this vibratility or disposition to motion ~~excitability~~ in Animal matter is the cause of fevers, is further evident from their occurring ~~chiefly in Infancy~~ in those ~~Childhood &~~ stages of life in which it fevers are as common as in Infancy-childhood & middle life. Fevers are less common in old age - for the vibratility, or sensibility, of the Arterial System in which I shall say presently, the proximate cause of fever is seated, generally declines in old people - It even lapses in the Skin. 29:

My IV ~~& last~~ proposition is, that
the Stimuli which are the occasional
cause of fever, act in a manner wholly
different from ~~what~~ that in which
Stimuli act ~~in the~~ on a healthy body in
which there is no predisposition to
fever. — In health [or when the
excitement is at 40, and the ex=
=citability neither deficient, or
excessive] there is a constant and
just proportion between the degree
of excitability & excitement, & the force of Stimuli.
But this is not the case in a
predisposition to a fever. The pro=
=portion between the action of Sti=
=muli and excitement & excitabi=
=lity is destroyed — and hence the

former act upon the latter with
a force that produces irregular
action, or a species of convulsion
in the system. — When the sys=
=tem is debilitated & its excitability increased by
=vous — or silence — a sudden noise
occasions a convulsion. ~~in the whole~~ Short
body. Wearable in the manner in
a convulsion after the accumula=
=tion of our excitability by a sights
sleep, from the sudden opening of a door,
or from the fall of a few drops of
water on the face. In short, it seems
to be a law of the system that for=
stimulus ~~disposa~~ in an over pro=
=portion to excitability, either pro=
=duces convulsion — or goes too far

V It possess irritability or stimulability
& of course muscular fibre, according to the
experiments of Mr Vafsheur - and according
to an Observation of Dr Boerhaave who saw it
inflamed - and even its coats black & suffused
with blood in an Ox † had been killed recently.
after being violently heated by running
away. The termination of the arteries in
the Skin is demonstrated by the discharge
of arterial blood from a small puncture made
into it - here they are so easily affected by
external Stimuli especially cold & warm air.
See Dr Haller on the Structure of the

beyond it, as to destroy actionable
=together.

My V propp: is "that the stimuli
which induce the irregular action or
of fever
Convulsion act primarily on the
Sanguiferous & particularly on the
Arterial system. This system pervades
=vades every part of the body. It
terminates on every part of its
Surface, ~~&c~~ in which I include
Lungs and alimentary Canal
as well as the Skin. The actions
in the Arteries is excessive or deficient
to the power of
according to the stimulating causes.
The excessive action is produced
by unequal excitement. Hence we
find the ~~pulse of~~ strength
& action of the heart & arteries

arteries & veins who speaks in three places (p: 14 · 21. 32 · Cullen's edition) · in terms directly to our purpose . —

V^ my VI proposition is, that there is but One fever in the world · ~~Strange it may seem~~ Yes — I repeat it again — ~~How is it~~ However different the predisposing — Remote, & exciting causes of fever may be — whether ~~but mixed~~ direct or indirect debility — whether marsh or human miasmata, — or heat succeeding to cold — whether — a full meal, or a fright — Still I maintain that there is but One fever in the world · Thus fire is the same whether from lightning, friction, percussion, or culinary fire · — I found this proposition ~~upon all~~ of fevers upon their having only one proximate cause · ~~It is important~~ to the ~~certainty~~ multiplication of human lives

is increased, while the stomach-bowels
and muscles exhibit traces of
guess a continuance & even of an
increase of debility. The remains of
the excitement of the whole body
appears to be concentrated in
the arterial system. Here we
behold evidently the debility, and
excess of excitement in different
parts of the system. I shall ex-
=plain the cause it hereafter in
accounting for the symptoms of
fever by the principles which I
have delivered. ~~In the mean while I~~
I shall now proceed to deliver the proximate cause
of fever.)

done great mischief in the world ~~in medicine~~. It is
founded in ignorance. I have called
it the paganism of medicine. ~~My~~
~~system~~ ~~knows no~~ neither Neptune nor Eolus,
neither ~~no~~ have any thing to do with
~~my system of~~ Pluto nor Proserpine. It is an
Unit, and all the numerous names
which have been given to its different
grades and states, I consider as modifica-
tions only of one simple ~~original~~ long continuous or
disease, seated originally in the arterial
System. I shall proceed now to describe
this Disease or in other words to
mention the proximate cause of
~~it~~ fever. -

My VII proposition is ~~that such~~ which
follows from the two last is, that as
all fever is seated in the arterial
System, ~~and such is~~ it follows of course
that the ~~la~~ all those local diseases

Having proved that Debility is the predisposing cause of all fevers, not excepting those of the most inflamm^y kind, I proceed next to ~~deliver~~ the proximate cause of fevers.

This State to be "~~not~~ Irregular Action in the Arterial System ~~from the~~ accompanied with excess or deficiency of ~~the~~ force in the ~~vital~~ moving powers." —

— not irregular determination

— Between the excess and deficiency of action in fevers there is a certain intermediate State of action compounded of both. — It is called partial excitement by Dr Cullen. The asthenic system by Dr Brown. I shall call it typoid action.

I have called the action of the Arterial System in fevers irregular to distinguish

in the world

which are connected with primary fevers, should be considered as its dyspepsia only, and not as original diseases ~~instead of being~~ - cases - - Eg: a pleurisy + an angina - an hydrocephalus in terms - an inflam: of the Liver - Stomach & bowels - when con=

+ It is observable after the crisis of a fever during Convalescence.

~~nected with primary fever~~
~~connected with an original~~ are for all
~~they~~
~~except when~~ ~~arise from~~ local ~~stimuli~~ nothing but Symptoms of a morbid State of the Arterial System. This
fever Gent:
View of ~~febrile diseases~~ turns all
our ~~old~~ Systems of Physic upside
involves in it,
downwards. - It ~~is as requisite~~ as
great a breach of all ancient
associations of ideas in medicine, to adopt it,
as the principles of democracy
produce in minds accustomed to

it from that want of deficiency of Action
which takes place after violent exercise
in the former, and after fatigue, or ~~after~~
~~the~~ any debilitating power in the latter
instance. & in. ~~in~~ constitutes Dr Brown's prog-
=ress in the Cause of fever. when felt in the pulse
is regular, and affords a very different
perception to the mind from that we
feel in the pulse of a patient laboring
under a fever. —
I repeat it again — that
~~in these~~ this irregular Action in the
Arterial System in fevers, is in other words
nothing but a convulsion in the Arterial
-al System. —— It appears to be seated
in the muscular fibres of the Arteries.
That this is the case I infer from the

in the world

Monarchy & aristocracy in Govern.t.

Having delivered thy preliminary propositions, I proceed next to inquire into the proximate cause of fevers. — turn back to p.: 29. —

V I shall briefly enumerate all the instances of this analogy between a fever, and a convulsion in the nervous system.

1 Do convulsions depend upon previous debility? - So does a fever.

following considerations.

1 A Fever is preceded by Debility - Now Debility always precedes Convulsions. —

2 From the Sensation excited by the pulsation of an Artery in a fever. It is accompanied with that jerking, or which attends Convulsions. —

3 From the great Analogy between a fever and a Convulsion in the Nerves System. — V

2 Do tremors precede Convulsions in the Nervous System? And are they the first degree of them? So they are of fevers.

3 Does a Coldness in the extremities

in the world

the 2nd Symptom of Convulsion in the Nervous System? - To ~~they~~ it is of fever.

4 Are Convulsions in the Nervous System attended with Alternate Action & remission, so they are in the Nervous System. Severe. —

5 Do Convulsions ~~relax~~ of the Nervous System return at regular & irregular periods? - To do fevers. —

6 Do Convulsions in the Nerv: System under certain circumstances impair the functions of the brain? - To do fevers. —

7 Are Convulsions in the Nerv: System attended with excess & deficiency of irregular action? - Yes - they are [this ~~is~~ shall

(9) Are certain nervous diseases particularly Convulsions followed by immobility of the limbs[+R]? to ~~this~~ one fevers - this I have seen after Typhus - & Dysentery & ~~Diarrhoea~~ of it after the small pox. — It is in all cases hysterics a favourable Sign. —

(10) are there certain nervous Diseases which affect the limbs, without affecting the functions of the brain such as Chorea Tetanus &c?

+ Miss B Eyres; case.

pure ~~convulsions to be cured~~ The former ap-
-pears in Hydrophobia, & in the first Stage of
Tetanus. The latter in Hypochondriasis &
Syncope. The same extremes appear in
fevers - as in Rheumatism & Plenasy,
& in the typhus Mitior. —

8 Are there an intermediate degree of
Action in the Convulsions of the Nervous
System. Yes - there are - They appear in Epi-
lepsy & Hysteria. - So there are in
fevers. / These intermediate degrees of
Action in fevers are the typhus fever or
fever of mixed Action to be explained hereafter V
Dr Cullen.

+ From all these facts & analogies I do
decidedly: impute Action or a
evolve & insilate to convulsion in
the Arterial System to the proximate

So there are ~~of~~ fevers - particularly all
Quotidians which seldom produce head ach,
or delirium. & frequently do not confine
a patient to his bed. —

11 Are convulsions most apt to occur
in Infancy? so are fevers.

12 are persons once affected with severe
convulsions apt to have them frequently
thro' life? — so are persons affected by
fevers - Quotidians Intermittents, which often follow
thro' life - in all climates & seasons.

13 Are there local convulsions as of the
hand - foot - fingers - eye lids &c — ? So there
are local fevers - as in the intermitting fever
called fornia Lumata - local Inflam^n &c.

14 Is the Strength of the Nervous System
increased by Convulsions? So is the

cause of fevers. —

Nature is simple and frugal in all her Operations. She never makes use of two instruments to accomplish that which She can effect by One. — Its the predisposing cause of all General diseases is One, so is the proximate Cause. — [Thor is irregular Action or Convulsion ~~confined to~~ the agent of disorder in the Animal body alone. — It extends thro' all Creatures. The natural moral, and political worlds every where exhibit marks of ~~irregular Action or Con-~~ it. Deformity ~~Volcanoes~~ Hurricanes - earthquakes - Vice - misery - tyranny - and Slavery are all the effects of irregular action — They are all deviations from the Order which was imposed upon ~~them~~

go to p: 36 =

Strength of the Arterial System certain by fevers
& hence we justify bloodletting in some of
them - for this Strength can be reduced fre-
-quently in no other way. It exists, while
every other part of the body exhibits Signs
of debility. —

15 Do convulsions go off gradually from
the nervous system as in tetanus Hyp.
& Chorea Sancti Viti? - So they Do from the Art. System in certain
fevers.

16 Do convulsions go off suddenly from
the nervous system? No they do frequently
from the Arterial System - by profuse in fevers
or hemorrhages,
sweats, - frequently in a night - & some-
-times in a single hour. —

17 Do we observe certain convulsions to
continue constantly without impairing
the vital faculties, or without destroying
the powers of walking &c [as in Bennet &

the Universe, when it came first from the hands of its creator. —

Let us next inquire what are the exciting causes of this irregular action or convulsion in the Animal System.

To this question, these causes are either indirect, or direct Stimuli. —

The indirect Stimuli consist in the abstraction of impression. Silence, and darkness are exciting Motions in the System only, from the Absence of Sound & light.

I said formerly that there existed in every Animal body, excitement and excitability. They are frequently changed into each other. E.g: In a Man apparently dead from drowning,

Whether exciting causes produce fever when there has been previous debility, which would have made no impression upon the System in its usual & natural state of excitement.

V. I have some doubt. I wish I could know if there could be no fever without direct Stimulus. - May not the Obstructing matter in the circulation pressed in the extremities of the arteries by the debility of fear & grief become a stimulate the System into irregular or febrile Action? -

the whole excitement of the system is con-
-verted into excitability. In the tonic mad-
-ness, nearly the whole excitability of the system
is converted into excitement. In the debi-
-lity which precedes fevers there is a dimi-
-nution of excitement, but there is with
it a proportionable increase of the exci-
-tability of the system. V

That the absence of stimulus; or that
debility alone will induce fevers without
any direct stimulus, I infer from the effects
of fear - and grief upon the human body.
They both appear to produce fevers without the interven-
-tion of stimulus of any kind. But V.

This disposition or principle in the system to
right itself, or to restore its equilibrium
has been ascribed by Dr Stahl to the anima
medica, & by Dr Cullen to the vires naturæ

predicatrices. — But this principle is devoid not only of intelligence, but purpose or healing power of any kind. It appears to be the blind effort of matter; and is as much the effect of physical necessity, as the falling of a stone when thrown into the air, or the direction of a plant towards the sun when confined in a green house. I not only object to the power, but to the names which has been given to this blind and physical Agency of Nature in diseases. Instead of a better term I shall call it, the conservative Nature, or the Self preserving power of nature. —

The exciting causes which act directly in producing fevers are chiefly heat — Spiri- = tuous liquors and fermented liquors — and external violence. — Heat is the principal exciting cause of inflam: fevers. This I prove

retained or formed in the capillary Vessels — miasmata — contagious —

part only of the

26

by the following facts. 90 to 201. p: 172

from p: 317. — blank side

This gentleman is a short acct: of

part only of the

my theory of fevers. — You will oblige me
by examining every part of it with
the utmost severity. If it be not well founded
the sooner it is overthrown the better,
but if it be, provided in reasonable parts
I hope it will lead to more simplicity
in the cure of fevers that has
proposed. ~~by Dr Brown~~. I ~~shall~~ beg leave to
add, further that the history of the different kinds
or to speak more accurately Degrees of fevers
and their method of Cure which I shall
deliver hereafter will lead to many facts
which will tend to establish the principles
I have mentioned. This prin-
=ciple of irregular action or convulsion in
the nervous system was hinted at by Dr Cullen
under the term of reaction in one disease
only, but it is wholly denied or overlooked
by Dr Brown, & hence the principal defect

Col: Stones case? ? So we do in fevers as in the hectic of consumptions. —

18 Do we observe certain nervous Convulsions to affect some parts of the nervous system with more force than others, or in other words do we observe marks of preternatural strength or excitement in one part of the nervous system attended with marks of preternatural weakness or a defect of excitement in other parts of the same system? — So we do in the Arterial system in fevers. The pulse in the wrists is often tense while the heart is weak, & acts with a diminished force — There is moreover sometimes Convulsion from too much force in the blood vessels of the Brain, and a deficiency of force in the blood vessels arteries of every other parts of the body. 19 Is there rigidity in nervous affections as in Catalepsy? Something like it because in fevers when pulse is 60.

In a word - Gent: as virtue consists in

1st. Does debility

or an ~~external~~ a part only of the

Nervous System produce general

convulsions — as in tetanus? 2nd. Does debility on the

whole ~~of the~~ or on an ~~external~~ a part of

the body only of the Arterial System,

produce general fever. ——

2d. Does palsy precede convulsions? 2d

it does fever — as in dissolved blood &c.

= In a few words — my ideas of

fever may be reduced to a chain

consisting of four ~~links~~ links. —

1 Debility predisposing debility, or weak-

=ned excitement. 2 Increased Excitab-

=ility. 3 Stimulating powers especially

heat & 4 irregular action or

Convulsion in the Arterial System. 4

Harmony, ~~so~~ to health consists in Order, and as Vice consists in the Absence of harmony, so disease consists in a Want of Order - hence it is frequently & very properly called Disorder - Irregular or convulsive action whether excessive or defective, - ~~or Convulsion~~ or whether it be seated in the Arteries - nerves. Alimentary canal or brain - is nothing else but ~~the Disease~~ Abstraction of the natural Order of motion. go to p 33 + This idea might be extended much further ~~and all the~~ so as to include all the moral & physical disorder of the world. It is nothing but irregular or deranged motion, ~~or convulsive action~~ for Order was the first law of heaven, and of course the first state of the Universe. I

go back to p: 33 +

Let us next inquire, how far the prin-
-ciples I have delineated will accord
with the symptoms of fever. and
If I shall speak of fevers generally or States
If of particular species of fevers.

I In all fevers there is more or less
pain in the head - breast & joints. This
arises from the unequal distribution
of blood - from the irregular or con-
-vulsive action of the heart & arteries.

a Thirst arises from an abstraction of
blood from the fauces - hence a diminution
of secretion and excretion, ~~in the throat~~
& of a worse an Atony of the vessels
~~which~~ of the throat - that thirst is

v Costiveness by a Abstraction
of blood and action, from the
bowels. ——

induced morbid excitement by ~~Loss~~ Atony ~~&~~ Diminished ~~Sleep~~ — both of which either Directly or Indirectly restore ~~&~~ excitement.

The white & Dry tongue are occasioned by the Obstruction of the usual Secretion on y: Organ.

a vomiting — & Dyarhœa are often brot on by a preternatural Determination of blood to the Stomach and bowels — hence they are both to often relieved by Sweats & blisters.

The Dry Skin & partial Sweats both depend upon unequal action of the vessels which terminate on y Surface & of the body.

The high coulored and pale Urine on the excessive or deficient action

V Exquisite Sensib.y to light & sound on
excessive excitement. —

of the Arteries of the kidneys. Its scanity, or encreased quan=tity or too ~~much~~ little blood being sent to them —

The encreased heat shall be explained hereafter. ~~Partial~~ also partial heat and Cold.

~~In what manner this~~

Delirium — or too much, or too little action in the Cupels of y^e brain.

In a word — every phaenomenon of fever shews irregular action or convulsion in the Arterial System — and in conse=quence of it, an unequal distribution of the blood to every part of the body.

~~Let us next attend~~

~~I to the Symptoms of intermittent fever.~~

But what is the cause of the chilly fitt & Spasm on the surface of the body which introduce a fever? They both appear to be accidental con=comitants of

equally to attend

V a chilly mist seems ~~to be insensible~~ fever indirect, and direct debility. Here it attends the beginning & end of fevers. It seems even without fever when the System is indirectly debilitated, by fatigue or by contagion. I shall hereafter mention many other particulars in which the Symptoms of direct & indirect Debility meet in a point.

fever.
debility. The chilly fitt is generally the
first ~~symptom~~ symptom of Action in
fever. — hence Dr Lind remarks that
where Death occurs in the fitt of an
intermittent there is no chill. Where
death occurs in the last fitt it is from
excess of Action. — It is remarkable
that the chilly fitt seldom appears in
its full force, till the patient approaches
a fire, or lies down in a warm bed,
for in these situations the Action
of the body, is promoted by heat. arterial system
The chilly fitt Spasm on the nerves
which terminate on the surface of
the body, is occasioned by the excess of
the blood from the capillary Arteries;

have been

Fevers ~~are properly~~ divided into continual.

- Remitting. They have been further divided

into Inflam^d. - Bilious - putrid - ~~and~~ nervous or

~~Typhoid~~, and typhus. considering how

or ~~Perhaps it would~~ require little mischief has been done by the mechanical

~~be more proper to call these designations than~~

attachment of Physicians to these names, I shall

~~by the names of the~~ call them Inflam^d Bilious - ~~putrid~~

Typhoid - and typhus states of fever - ~~which~~

~~for~~ we

~~have~~ seldom we find them in a simple state.

- ~~And~~ Instances are not wanting of our ~~find~~

meeting with all these different states or Con-

-ditions of the System in the same fever. Here

Gent: let me arrest your Attention to an

important principle, ~~in any System of Physic~~ &

that is - to know no disease by its name - Before

you prescribe for it - make it shew its face - or

in other words - find out the exact State or Con-

-dition of that part of the System in which the disease is seated

excitability. ~~in~~ ~~or which the disease is seated~~

and hence they contract mechanically like any other soft tubes which are emptied of their contents. It is no more a proximate cause of fever than the thirst - costiveness - or high coloured Urine which usually attend fever. The weak pulse during the chilly fit - by the spasm & the rush of the blood inwards. Let us next attend to

the symptoms of particular species or states of fever, & examine how far they agree with our proximate cause. V Synocha state condition

1, Of Inflam: fever. In this fever there is an excess of irregular action. This in the Arterial System. In this the depends upon the remote causes of inflam: fever - all of which tend to impart vigor to that part of the

system. These are plentiful and
nourishing aliment & violent exercise
or labor — To both these, the cold air
contributes,
~~stimulates~~, — for when one eats, it
increases the appetite, — & every one
knows that in all its usual degrees
in cold climates, it prompts to constant
labor or
~~exer~~ exercise of the body. — From
the operation of these causes, it is
probable the texture of the arteries
becomes more dense & compact, &
more capable when lost into a
convulsion of violent & durable
excitement. —

~~These~~ seldom
These remote causes act
But till they are accompanied by fatigue,
~~Which~~
~~they~~ brings on the predisposing debility.

but this is not sufficient of its self to bring
on Inflam[n] & fever — action in the Art. Syst. nor in Russia &
causes
sweden where all the remote, and
frequently, the predisposing cause operate
during a long winter, inflam[n] &
fevers are Unknown. The same
remark applies to Canada in North
America. The stimulus of heat
is necessary to act upon the ly ex=
=citability of the Syst[m] which
has been accumulated by the previous
=tating effects of cold —
debility — hence inflam[n] & fevers oc=
very rarely do that
=cur in those countries only in
the Spring. They occur more
frequently here, but chiefly
in variable Less winters & Springs

V Besides the causes of inflamm fevers which have been enumerated – it is often produced by certain contagions acting as stimuli upon the Arterial System. – But even these contagions are greatly influenced by the heat – cold fatigue – & quality & quantity of Aliment formerly mentioned.

when the body is frequently exposed
to the stimulus of heat, after its
excitability has been enhanced by
debilitating effects of
the action of Cold. ✓

So far the remote & predisposing
causes of inflam. fever help us
to account for excess of action
in inflam.

But we often find that have not been
fevers in habits exposed to
these causes which have been
mentioned, — as in women of delicate
habits — in consumptive patients —
— and in persons who have been de-
= bilitated by a long continuance
of other causes of direct debility
of intermitting fever. — The
excitability in these systems is

Phlegmon.

such as pneumony, Rheumatism,

V The local inflammations which

or occur in some ~~dis~~ general fevers, &

which I said formerly are nothing

but Symptoms of a disease in the

blood vessels, are occasioned 1 by local

debility in the part affected - 2 by

encreased excitability in the part, in

consequence of this debility, 3 by encreased

~~ex~~ & morbid excitement induced in the

part, by the stimulus of distention from

the blood, and by an effusion of serum

or

& red globules into the weakned, & afterwards

inflamed part. Here you see I admit

the reasoning loci of Dr Bastha are in accom-

-ting for local inflam.[n] — By ~~admitting~~ combining this

principle with predisposing debility & morbid

~~predominate~~ always great in proportion
as excitement is small — hence they
are more easily affected by the debili=
-tating effects of cold, & the stimulating
heat.
effects of ~~cold~~. — It is remarkable
that the inflam^y ~~diathesis~~ action in these
habits in less acute & violent than
in persons of more robust habits. V
— But it is sometimes more obsti=
=nate — hence this they bear less
copious — they require more frequent
bleedings, or a longer continuance of
other sedative or debilitating remedies
than persons of robust habits who
have fed plentifully & used great
exercise in cold weather. V

excitement, the secret of inflam^{n} is
laid open, and made as plain, as any
of the most simple operations of nature.

From the history I have given of the remote & predisposing causes of in-
flam in persons of such opposite
habits, you must now be convinced that
it arises either from direct, and
indirect debility? —

But the question - why or force in the Art
system
should excess of caution, debility
of a part or of the whole
^ body, and be connected for days &c
weeks with debility in the muscles -
Nerves - Brain - & alimentary canal,
remains yet to be answered. I
shall attempt it by directing your
attention for a few minutes to
the operations of Nature in
other parts of her works. —

go to No 8. p: 313 - to 317. —

From the analogies I have mentioned, it is evident that excessive and convulsive action in the arteries preceded by general, or partial debility, is still connected with no deviation from the general laws & operations of nature. I repeat it again — In short — I consider the excitement & excitabilities of the whole system as absorbed by the blood vessels, and hence we find the inability to perform any of the natural functions of the body to be universally, in proportion to the degrees of excess in the action of the arterial system. I except here the case where an

V I consider the cure of a fever
or whatever by nature or Art, as two:
= thing but the restoration of the
excitement and excitability of
the system to an equilibrium
or an equable diffusion of both
to every part of the body.

inflam^y fever produces a strong delirium. Here the nervous system is affected, and a new disease or madness from fever is built on. But of this — hereafter. V

In this explanation of the cause of excess of action in inflam^y fevers you see the Absurdity & danger of Dr Brown's opinion, that excitement is uniform in all diseases. A Disease is the reverse of this, — it consists in most cases of divided excitement. Of this I shall give you many proofs in our lectures especially on Pathology. ~~Dropsy. Dysentery~~ That state of

But what shall we say of ~~these~~ inflam^y fevers in which there seems

V The same thing occurs in the
plague & in several other con-
-tagious Diseases. It occurs in
many cases in the yellow fever both
last, & this year in this city. Sometimes
the pulse is ~~subject to~~ preternaturally
slow & intermitting. I ~~answer these~~ explain these
phenomena ~~by remarking~~ by remarking that the ~~pulse~~ states of the
low pulse slow - & intermitting pulse
are all occasioned by the immense

no excess of action? Dr Cullen calls ~~them~~ them Chronic, and Dr Michaelis calls them slow inflammations. Dr Grieve of Jamaica in has described ~~the~~ it very accurately in a Species of Plurasy which often occurs among the negroes in that Island. He says the pulse is so weak as ~~not~~ to be scarcely perceptable & ~~if~~ yet there is no heat attends it. Laneuse that In the former case I suppose the inflammation to be local, & that the whole system is not brought into Sympathy with it. In the latter case related by Dr Grieve I suppose the contagious matter in the case of contagious or the stimulus of the contagion to be so great, as to induce indirect debility — hence the absence of heat,

force of the stimulus of pain, or
contagion acting upon the
~~heart, and~~ brain & heart. That
this is the case, I infer ~~th~~ from
there being instantly removed
in many cases by the abstraction
of stimuli — particularly by
purging & bleeding. — I wish for
a name to distinguish ~~this~~ that
malignant
state of inflam^d fever in which this
depressed pulse occurs, from the
Lypothia pulse which is common
in Rheumatism & Pleurisy. — I
have called it in my Ms^r of the yellow
fever — a "dulky pulse"! one of my
pupils called it this year more pro-
-perly "a locked pulse". —

& the languor of the pulse. I have
& adds to this diseases
seen Remissions with the same
symptoms — & have found with Dr.
Gerries the rule & pulse rise by V.S.
— It acts by abstracting those
degrees of stimulus which produced the
indirect debility. I shall hereafter men-
tion other instances of the abstraction
of excess of stimulus, producing action
in the system.

or in that State of febrile Action in which bile is discharg-
2 In the bilious fever, commonly called
yellow and in all other
fevers (not inflam:) attended with
=ns of action — the same principles
which have been mentioned will
explain the cause of the
excessive action which takes place
in the arterial system. The stimulus

V ~~Some~~ of these fevers seldom are of
long Duration from their not
being having been preceded by the
strong exciting powers which prevail in
the ~~inflam~~ summer states of
the inflam fever. ~~The~~ I hope to
shew hereafter that the discharge of
bile, & the occasional inflam: of
the liver which take place in the
bilious fever are produced by a specific
determination ~~to the liver of~~ the marsh
miasmata to the Liver. — go on — to 3:

in those fevers is no ~~different from~~ from
~~inflam.~~ it is frequently much as
~~in~~ inflammation - or ~~specific~~ contagion,
generated from it.
Where those fevers occur with hypos=
=tonus of deficiency of action in the
Arterial System, - it is owing to long
continued predisposing ~~de~~ exciting
causes ~~bringing on a deficiency of ex~~
wasting the excitability of the System,
or to the force of Stimuli bringing
on indirect debility. ~~with~~ Sometimes
the force of these Stimuli is so great
as to induce not only indirect debi=
=lity, but instant death by sudden=
=ly destroying the excitement of the
System. V

~~2 In the Synochus of Dr Cullen there~~

V 3d Ly ~~Lecture~~ what is the state of the Arterial System in what ~~Dr Cullen calls~~ ~~the typhous pyrexia~~ what is commonly called a putrid fever? I answer that

in ~~most cases~~ no putrefaction can take place in the blood in the living state, & y: the symptoms which are ~~which~~ supposed to be the effects of putrefaction are the effects of a sudden - violent - & rapid inflammatory action in the Arterial ~~symptoms~~ System - ending & causing the blood vessels in some instances ~~into~~ in every part of the body. This idea I borrow from Dr Sydenham, who justly ascribes the hæmorrhages in putrid fevers to a weakness & rupture of the Vessels owing to a putrid dispos: of the blood - for they often happen where the blood is dense & viscid. What is called a putrid fever is only the highest possible degree of inflam: fever. The symptoms of weakness & anxiety are all the effects of indirect debility suddenly induced on the System ~~by the putrid~~

excess of irregular ~~action~~ inflammatory action in the lungs
-ming a deficiency in its place. The
reduction of the excessive action is effected
either by medicine, or by a waste of
excitement from the continuance of
action.

2d In the Typhus ~~-~~ state of fever there is general
deficiency of action, in the arterial system.
or convulsive. But it is still
irregular. It sometimes runs
original disease, - but it more
frequently succeeds ~~a~~ the inflammatory, or
bilious, fevers. When it succeeds
the former, it is called Typhus mitior
the pulse in this state of fever is weak & quick.
~~Typhus gravior~~ the latter Typhus gravior
-ior or Putrid. The pulse
in both cases is generally weak
& quick, but I have felt it

+ Dr Stubbs ~~do~~ in the philosop. Transactions describes a putrid fever ~~do~~ in the west Indies attended with the same symptoms. It is likewise taken notice of by Bergaseha in his history of the Plague - by Sorbait in his his acct of the plague &c of the malign² Sore throat - & by Boate's description of the Irish ague in his nat^l history of Ireland. They all consider this slow pulse ~~as a~~ very improperly as a mark of the absence of fever.

V It seems to amount to the rigidity which we sometimes observe after Spasmodic affections in a part or the whole of the nervous system - In these cases the irregular motions in the muscular fibres are ~~perfectly neutrael~~. suspended by the equal action of antagonist muscles.

more 53

~~Just little Quicker and~~ than natural & in
~~some stage of the worse~~ ~~Cases of Typhus Fever~~ I have found
~~I it as low as 48 & 44. Strokes~~
~~I was last, it beat only 60 strokes~~
in a minute. + What could this
symptom
be owing to? — was it to y torpor
induced upon the Arterial System by the
Action of the Contagion —? or is it
owing to the Stimulus of the Contagion
exert
being in that proportion to excitabi-
= lity as to produce a temporary fever
in the Arterial System? I shall
hereafter ascribe the slow & full
pulse which succeeds the use of
Opium wholly to its Stimulus on
the Arterial System. V

X The State of Typhoid Fever is composed of
the inflam State of Typhus Fever.

It is the nervous fever of Dr Huxham.
It is evidently a disease of divided
excitement. The muscular fibres
of the ~~arteries~~ Arteries appears to
be excessive in ~~the~~ their action in
one part & deficient in another of
the system. Eg: ~~there~~ There is often
too little action in the heart, & too
much in the Arteries — But I
have suspected further that there
is ~~an~~ opposite actions in the mus=
=cular fibres which of the Arteries
which we press with our fingers. I
~~think I have often felt so~~ supposing
a pulse to consist of eight cords, I
think I have felt ~~only~~ more

~~This species of fever~~ It deserves its name from the nervous hypothesis brain being more or less affected in it — hence delirium — tremors — convulsions & even mania called Typhomania by Dr Cullen in its last stage.

— Its last stage is generally Typhus.

This ~~species of fever~~ changes into simple typhus often occurs about the 15th day. —

or use of them time according as
the fever partook more or less of
the inflam^{y}: or typhus action. —
I think this pulse is the cha-
-racteristic of the pneumonic fever —
The Scarlatina — and of pleuritic fever.
This state of fever is the most difficult
of cure of any that have been men-
-tioned, — Return to p: 8. n° 6.

State of
The Intermitting fever is a disease
in which remote & predisposing
causes evidently produce debility.
— The Action which occurs in it is
generally
often excessive — hence Bark is so
hurtful when given during the
fitt. It differs from all others

+ 9lbs: There is the Sebricula & the Lutri fever.
In both these - patients are able to walk
about. In these cases the disease affects
the arterial system only with convulsion,
without bringing the brain - nerves - or
muscular system, or the Alimentary canal
into sympathy. 10" complication of fevers
with gout - Hysteria & Hydrocele
There are fevers which in
the beginning are typhus - typhoid
& even intermittd: which in the
course of 3 - 5 - 7 - 10 or even 15
days assume an inflam[y] type -
How shall we explain this? Why
from some new stimulus - such as
a full meal - heating drinks -
stimulating med: as Bark - or land[s] in
improper exercise - heat succeeding
cold - or some internal congestion being
added to the system. go up to +9:
Fevers of all kinds, and to

fevers in ~~a body~~ being of a shorter duration. It ~~seems~~ is occasioned not only by miasmata - but cold, - hence its occurrence in the Spring when there is no exhalations. The system of the person is said to be occasioned by the ~~cause~~ agency of debility. - I would ~~rather ascribe it to~~ ~~association~~ association. This is of two kinds. viz: ideas & motions. The return of intermittents seems to be occasioned by the associations of custom. — more of this hereafter. all ~~Intty~~ fevers intermittents.

I should now have proceeded to treat of the remote causes of fevers, - but they will come in more properly in the Pathology. I shall at present only attend them over again. —

the destruction of the system in one ~~of~~ all of the 3 following ways. 1 By the destruction of some of the viscera whose functions are necessary to life, by effusion - distention - or laceration from the impetus or gravity of the blood, or the excessive action of the vessels which terminate in them. 2 By the alteration in the quality of the fluids which render them unfit for the purposes of animal life. Whether this alteration consists in putrefaction this is not the place to enquire. 3 By simple debility without any organic affections of the viscera, or change in the fluids. The two first often unite ~~constitute this influence~~ in destroying the system.

They are 1 Cold. 2 Heat. 3 Intermittent fevers in eating - Drinking & Sleeping. These produce intermd: - Bilious to fatigue. 5 Marsh effluvia. 6 Hu- Yellow fevers = mans effluvia, - either engendered in the body - or taken from others, - in the first case, they are called contagious. in the latter case, they are taken 7 Bean - 8 Quinsy, 9 Specific Contagious as small pox - measles - Plague - Influenza - &c to contain stimuli acting upon the external, or internal parts of the body. -

We proceed now to the cure of fevers. We shall begin w Synochus - and first - by ascertaining the Symptoms which distinguish them from other fevers. [Ps: 27 of h°;

~~of h° note 1st~~ 1

They are 1 Cold ~~and Hot~~ and heat acting alternately on the body.

nearly all fevers

Dr Sydenham ascribes ~~the greatest~~

~~chiefly~~ to this cause - particularly

to leaving off winter clothes too soon,

& or exposing the body to cold, after

being heated. These two sources of fevers

he adds destroy more than the plague,

Sword, or famine. Wal: Edit: Vol: 1. p 357.

The fevers produced by ~~the~~ cold are

~~generally~~ ~~often~~ accompanied by an

~~pleurisy rheumatism~~ Inflam: in

the lungs called pneumony - or by

an inflam: in the throat called Angina - or by

inflam: in the Joints called Rheumatism.

- Sometimes these fevers are without

any topical inflam: ——

2 Intemperance in eating, drinking

& venery. -

3 marsh miasmata. These produce

intermitting, remitting, bilious &

yellow States of fever. They propagate themselves under certain circumstances by Contagion.

4 Human miasmata. They produce the Dail fever — the Influenza, and the plague, each of which is after=wards propagated by Contagion.

5 Certain Specific Contagions as the small pox & measles. — the Scarlatina — Anginosa, & the Angina Maligna. which stimulate or

6 Certain depressing Passions as grief & Dyspepsia in excess.

7 Certain stimuli acting upon the external, or internal parts of the body. —

I proceed next to treat of the cure of fever. ——

~~The~~ I shall begin with the in-
-flam^y State of fever. — The following
appears to be the Order of inflam^y dia the-
-sis in the System in diff^t fevers.

1 The Plague.
2 The yellow fever
3 The small pox. - Quere mal: S: throat.
4 Fever from cold &c appearing
with the symptoms of Lunacy -
Angina - Rheumatism & occasionally
Gout - or pulmon^y consumption
5 The Measles.
6 The Catarrh from cold & Influenza
from Contagion.
6 The common remitt^g. bilious
fevers - appearing sometimes in
the Symptoms of Colic & Hypatitis, Dysentery -
& Hydrocephalus internus.
7 The Scarlatina - pneumonic
& hectic fever.

~~the~~ inflam^y ~~state~~ of

V The Remedies for ~~Fever.~~ Fever. ~~are to be~~

~~first Stage are~~ consist in the Abstraction

of Stimulus by

Evacuations. These are

1 Bloodletting.
2 purging.
3 Vomiting
4 Sweating.
5 a Salivation.
6 Blisters

VI. The Abstraction of Stimulus of

heat by
by. } 1 Cold Air &
2 Cold water } ~~of food by~~

of food by 3 Abstinence. of
of ~~Oxygen~~ light by 4 Silence - Darkness -
of impressions by 5 moderate fear. & motion by rest
of Acrimony by 6 Diluting drinks - & cleanliness -

VII Sedative. Medicines - as

1 Nitre. 2 ~~of~~ Glauber Se
Sal: Sat: Digitalis. Oil

I shall first make a few remarks upon each of the above Remedies, and then apply them to each of

¶ The Jail fever
¶ The malignant sore throat. 2
¶ The common mild intermittent.

You will remember that the degree of inflam[y] action in each of the above fevers is much varied by season & climate — Of course the order I have adopted is subject to an occasional variety. —— V

¶ The Plague is the most inflam[y] of all diseases. It depends upon a force of stimulus so great as sometimes instantly to extinguish life, but more frequently to protract all the active powers of the system, & also to destroy the organization

of the viscera, and to produce Dilatation &
of the ~~skin~~ vessels
ruptures ~~& effusions~~ which termi-
nate on the Skin & in the Lymphatic
glands - hence the frequency of
petechia - abscess - Bubos &c in
this disorder.

~~& the yellowness~~

=will be viewed ~~1842~~ in the same light that
the coasting voyages of ~~Antiquity~~ the Ancients have
been viewed by the Moderns since the
discovery and use of the magnet in
Navigation. ~~Be that as it~~ I have met
with several facts which lead me to
entertain this opinion, one of which
only is ripe for communication, and
it is this — I have lately heard that
the Indians in this Country, once in Plurisy (a disease
of the high~~est~~ in flam^y ~~fevers~~ action) by Sup-
=ring themselves for sometime, by the Aseen of the effects of
side upon the limb of a tree, or upon a beam in y^r cabins.
=citement is taken down & excitability
restd at the same time, & from one
fact of the effects of Cold Air in inflam^y fevers
~~of our troops~~ bodies, we are prepared to

But again informs us the wife
of Capt. Cook ~~is dead~~ of ~~himself~~
being cured of an inf^d Rheuma-
-tism by hard frictions in one
of the friendly Islands which he
visited. The frictions agitated his system
violently, but they removed his
disorder perfectly in four & twenty
hours. —

confide must in a remedy which produces
that twofold operation! I throw these hints
out for your future consideration; and
it may lead to the discovery of more
[illegible] parts of a similar nature which may
help to establish a more
speedy and simple mode of curing inf.
diseases.

Part from Wm Penn's Letter in
Sir Jno Elwes

exposed to strong exciting powers, (for re-
=mittents happen usually in Autumn) they
are soon accompanied by a defect of action,
hence they are apt to be of a mixed nature,
& always tend to typhus or nervous fever.

In the Intermitting fever there is strong
irregular
action, & a speedy solution of the fever
only because the System is free from the
influence of those causes which produce
a tension in the Arterial System, or
inflam^d Diathesis. V

In the Typhus mitior there is
a degree of irregular action much
regular but a greater defect of
& most frequently
In the Typhus Gravior there is a total
deficiency of any kind action - hence it sometimes
proves fatal in its first attack, & hence
it sometimes appears without a
chilly fitt. V The Absence of a Chill in-
=dicates the utmost debility, & the most
passive State of the its Protrin
self preserving powers

V Before we proceed to the cure of inflam[y] fevs
will be necessary to lay down the marks or sig
which distinguish them from the fevs
that have been mentioned. These are ta
1 From the remote causes — taken from
Cullen - especially previous Cold & heat.
includes a regard to the Season, & the prevailing epi
2 From the Symptoms — to pical pain —
of the Sides or Shoulder - or breast — continua
the absence of Vomiting - very often afford a
=sumption of the existence of inflam[y] fevs
3 From the age & constitution of the patie
The young & athletic being most subject
inflam[y] fevers. —
previous
4 From the habits of the patient with
to disease. A man died last year in
of his 32[th] fitt of a plurisy. I have attend
by Lowman in his 27[th] or 28[th] fitt.
5 From the Country, or late place of resi
of a patient. We are creatures of
as well as of habit, & the effects of it
transported with us to foreign Countries
An American in London will

of Nature. —

V

Let us now attend to the cure of

Inflam^y fevers. In these I include Peripneumony - Rheumatism - Inflam^y Angina - the inflam^y Small pox & measles - Inflam^y Catarrh - & ~~most other topical~~ Inf^y bilious & yel: fev^r & Dr Cullen's Synocha - or the simple

Inflam^y fever. I consider them all as primary Diseases of the whole System. The Lungs ~~are~~ throat are affected in the peripneumony - Angina & catarrh, only in consequence of their being a continuation of the inflam^n of the body. ~~They~~ are the consequences only of a general affection of the System. ~~Softer~~

I know that doubts have been entertained whether there can be a simple inflam^y State of fever without topical affection. I once hesitated upon this subject - but I am now satisfied that it can & does exist - having seen many distinct cases of it

Before we proceed to treat —

the loss of 4 times more the blood y^t: a citizen of Lond
Of this I saw one example in Capt. Lawrence's
- The history of this case presented probably in
January. It may be useful to Southern practi
when called to visit new Settlers from the
=thern States. — This Observation may be extend
ie Hillary - as the & swelled leg comm
after Intermittents in Barbadoes. The first co
in London w^th Barbadaeno, & I once saw the 2^d
a maid brot from Barbadoes by a genteel f
in this city. — 6 The previous Season &
The chief distinction of Inflam^y fever is to
taken from the Pulse. It is hard - jerk
& generally full very But is often hard w^th
much fulness. A quick pulse should be suspected of
being connected w^th inflam^y diathesis. To enable us to judge of
pulse the follow: circumstances should
attended to. sup: 113: of N^o 4. —
(4^th) The pulse should be felt with the fin
- never with the thumb - perh
with the fingers of one hand only.
=thing to enlarge this perception like Vision & Sm
wanted. (2) Different positions of the body - as lying

Of the usual remedies in Inflam.ry fevers, two very important questions are to be answered. —

1 ~~Is it possible to~~ Are there any marks by which the approach of an inflam.ry fever may be known, & 2dly are there any means of preventing it? — I answer. yes. — To predict the approach & thereby to prevent the attack of diseases is a much neglected part of Medicine. There are few natural evils in the world, which have not their harbingers, and I believe most diseases have their precursors, or premonitory Signs. — Frightful dreams precede the internal dropsy of the brain — Costiveness, about to be indisposed by loosing appetite for their & ~~short~~, small stools precede the Dysentery. tobacco. — & burning in the palms of the hands, & a quick pulse in the evening often appear three months before the rough which ushers in the Consumption & cold sweats of the lungs. A pain in the back

Two gentlemen now in this city Jos. Wallis, & Jr. Vaughans Clerk I believe that they can tell when they are

the Sides & back - Setting ups - Standing ups - Ex
=mity to affect all influence the pulse. —

(3) Different states of the System as Sleep (ac)
- a full s
- Ex cessions Aliment & Drinks. —

(4) Passions of the mind - such as hope - fear
& the exercise of the Understanding -
=ger &c - Sh never be felt soon after a Ble
=cians enters a room, nor ~~after~~ should
judgement be formed of it after Dr. has d
recommended. —

(5) Different positions of the body influenc
the pulse - Sh^d always be free from pre
pronation best - fewest muscles then ac

(6) The state of Respiration in a physician
he
being different in different postures & shou
always ~~very~~ ~~Deep~~ feel it in the
Supine. Sitting is best. ~~Standing may be~~
He will find an advantage in conce
~~Deep Respiration~~
=trating his sensations by commanding
Silence, & even shutting his eyes. By

(a) Pulse is 1/3 slower in the morning-
is slower in <u>sleep</u> than in waking—